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Whole No. 243.

Why Single Taxers Should be Socialists.

Socialism should appeal to Single Taxers who desire the progress of the race.

HEN I first met the Socialists and the single-taxers I was aarprised to find that they were not friendly and that they actually opposed each other. To me it seemed that Socialism was not at all inconsistent with the teachings of Henry George. But I was told by both Socialists and single-taxers that this was due to the fact that I did not and the subject. Between Socialism and the single tax there is a great

So I finally gave up the idea of any possible harmony between these two lines of thought and accepted the battle, never quite couvinced, however, that the contention was either necessary or right.

And now, after a more thorough reading of the philosophy of both Marx and George, it seems more than ever that after all the two ideas may not be iscensistent with each other.

And more than ever It seems to me the autagonism and hostility of Socialists and single-taxera is due to a pride of intellect and to an economic dogmatism as a stails more than to an irreconcilable difference of principles.

And this article is written for the purpose of showing the points of agreement and disagreement and to emphasize especially the fact that the Socialist and that the only matters that keep the single-taxer from becoming a Socialist are matters of relatively unimportant details.

I. Socialism and the single tax both stand for the common control of and. To the single-taxer this is of transcendent importance. But it is no less to the Socialist and every Socialist platform and every Socialist writer or paster urges this demand with unceasing energy. Upon this point we are in

absolute agreement.

It is true the Socialist will urge that the common ownership of land is not assuch. But iet us for once give full weight to the fact that both want it. We was at Socialists agree absolutely with such words of Henry George as these:

"We must make land common property." (Progress and Poverty, book 6; chsp. 2.) "If chattel slavery be unjust then is private property in land unjust." (De. p. 345.) "There is no escape from it. If we would save the republic we must make land common property." (Social Problems, p. 276. See also

Indeed nearly everything Henry George did and everything he wrote was for the purpose of establishing this demand. The Socialists do the same.

II. Socialista and single-taxers both agree that the common ownership of land is not enough. It is only the narrowness born of intensity that prevents either side from seeing this.

Sometimes, perhaps, a single-taxer will insist that all he wants is the single tax and that gives the Socialist ground for attack. But both should get the standpoint of the greater minds in their movement.

Henry George not only recognized that the common ownership of land was not enough, but distinctly stated the fact. "Let me not be misunderstood," he says. "I do not say that in the recognition of the equal right of each human being to the natural elementa lies the solution of all social problems. I fully recognize the fact that after we do this, much will remain to do. WE MIGHT RECOGNIZE THE EQUAL RIGHT TO LAND AND YET TYRANNY AND SPOLIATION BE CONTINUED." (Social Problems, p. 273.)

This is exactly the contention of the Socialist. George concedes the necessity of other reforms besides that of common ownership of land but urges that until this is established no other reform will avail. The point to emphasize is that George himself insisted that the single tax would not suffice. (See also Estal Problems, p. 198.)

Indeed the single tax platform concedes this and declares for the common

Indeed the single tax platform concedes this and declares for the common variable of public utilities. It reads as follows: "It is also a proper function of society to maintain and coutrol all public ways for transportation, transities of intelligence, and all ways in cities for furnishing water, gas and all the things that necessarily require the use of such common ways." (See Sinter Platform quoted in "Shortest Road to the Single Tax," p. 224.)

Some single-taxera, it is true, interpret this to mean public ownership, but the public operation of these utilities.

Henry George, however, thought differently, and here again agrees with the scalats. He says: "We never can enjoy the full benefits of the railroad until re make it public property, MANAGED BY PUBLIC SERVANTS in the public strests." (Social Problems, p. 257.) And again: "The same reasons that rense it necessary for the state to make and maintain common roads apply with the greater force to the building AND OPERATING of railroads." (Idem, p.

"Nothing is more obvious," he says, "than that a union of railroading with a other functions of government is inevitable." (P. 247.) And, "even if it repossible, WHICH MAY WELL BE DOUBTED, to have railways main-

Carl D. Thompson, M. A.

"Henry George saw the evolution of society towards Socialism and predicted its coming."

"The Democratic party, Which the Single Taxers habe supported . . . has nowhere giben the slightest indication of offering them anything. The radical candidates are often defeated by the bolting wote of its own membership.



tained by the state, leaving the furnishing of trains to private enterprise, it would be still a most serious matter." "All I have said of railroads applies of course to the telegraph, telephone, gas, water, heat, electricity—in short, all businesses which are in their nature monopolies."

A careful consideration of these quotations reveals a remarkable extent of common ground between the Socialist and the single tax philosophy.

It should be recognized by both and taken advantage of. III. Henry George saw the evolution oi society towards Socialism and pre-

dicted its coming.

His followers now should realize that since George's time this evolution has been very rapid and they ought to see the logic of events which he did not have

Years ago George wrote these words: "THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT IS UNMISTAKABLY TOWARDS CO-OPERATION—OR IF THE WORD BE PREFERRED, TOWARDS SOCIALISM, tho' I dislike to use a word to which such various and vague meanings are attached." (Social Problems, p. 261.) And Progress and Poverty (book VIII., ch. IV., pp. 453-454.) he describes the ideal hoped his system would reach in terms that are more Socialistic even than those of Socialists, reminding one of the utopian passages of Bellamy. He concludes with this statement: "We should reach the ideal of the Socialist, but not through government repression."

IV. POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT. So far attention has been called to the points of sgreement betwees the Socialist and single tax philosophy. And I submit that these are the more vital points and that upon these there is essen-

There are also points of disagreement. A brief discussion of these will show: (1) That they are not the most essential points in the philosophy of either party; (2) that they are due to a mutual misunderstanding or a lack of complete knowledge and, I believe, (3) that these differences are not irrecoscil-

(1) George very evidently did not fully understand and appreciate the Socialist philosophy. Whea, for example, he refers to Socialism as a repressive power and dismisses it as tyrannous and leading back to barbarism, he is evidently unaware of the fact that exactly what he sets forth as an ideal form of govern-

is also exactly the ideal of the Socialists. When he says "Government ment is also exactly the ideal of the Socialista. When he says "Government would change its character and would become the administration of a great cooperative society. It would become merely the agency by which the common property yeas administered for the common beneat," (Progress and Poverty, P. 454), he was perhaps unaware that he was using almost exactly the words of the Socialist writers upon that point. That is exactly the ideal of Socialism. Iadeed the Socialist writers have developed the idea of a democratic state much more thoroughly than Spencer or Jefferson or even George did. (See Vandervelde's "Collectivism," chap. III, on "The Administration of Things." Also Deville on "The State," and "Socialism, Utopiau and Scientific," by Engels, pp. 16, 75-77.)

Or, again, when George speaks of TRADES UNIONISM and PROTECTION-ISM as phases of Socialism he betrays an astonishing lack of understanding of Socialism. (Open Letter to Pope, p. 64 ff.) If these are the conceptious that George and his followers have of what Socialism is, we can understand their hostility to it. It is because neither understand what it is. If they will take the pains to get a correct and complete idea about it their reason for hostility will disappear.

(2) The disagreement on the question of competition seems at first more formidable. George and his followers believe in competition and the Socialiats do not. But when one discovers that the kind of competition in which the single-taxer believes is a kind that has never existed so far and is therefore an ideal competition yet to be realized (Open Letter, p. 67); and when, on the other hand, one reads in a Socialist writer like Enrico Ferri that under Socialism the "struggle for life" will not be abolished, but its form and conditions will be changed and it will still proceed upon a higher plane, viz., the intellectual, moral and ethical and under conditions of equality of opportunity ("Socialism and Modern Science," chapter on "The Struggle for Life and Its Victims," p. 35), the seriousness of the difficulty disappears.

(2) On the question of interest the Socialists are squarely at issue with

(3) On the question of interest the Socialists are squarely at Issae with George, who holds that it is right. In this respect the Socialist must regard the work of George as incomplete. But it is very interesting to find, as the writer has frequently, that many enthusiastic tollowers of George agree with the Socialist's upon this point rather than with George. So that even here we may be nearer together than we think.

(4) Upon the question of the class struggle George and his followers seem to be entirely usenlightened, or perhaps unconscious. A study of this great fact, this unfolding social drama, as Ferri calls it, would perhaps complete the circle of harmony and hring us all together.

V. And, finally, recent events, it seems to the writer, ought now to fully convince the single-taxer that the only hope of realizing his ideal is through the Socialist party of America. This is the situation—the one great all absorbing, all important measure to the single-taxer—the reform that transcesds all others, and by the side of which all others are as nothing, is the first and foremost plank of the Socialist party. Upoa other points the disagreement is either only partial or due to lack of usderstanding.

The Socialist party is a world party with its organization in every civilized nation. It cast 300,000 votes in the last election and has now marshaled the forces that make its triumph a possibility within the next few years.

Mesnwhile the Democratic party, which the single-taxers have supported because they hoped to secure their measures through it, has been overwhelmingly defeated; and what is still worse, has nowhere given the slightest indication of offering the single taxers anything. Its radical candidates are often defeated by the bolting vote of its own membership, and in Colorado the Bucklin hill was openly opposed in platform, press and public speech by many of the Democratic party.

Thus the party is hopelessly divided and unquestionably in the power of resctionary plutocratic isterests. There can be no possible hope for the true single-taxer in that direction.

What then can be clearer than the duty of those who love the memory and noble ideals of Henry George?

You want the resources of nature rescued from the grip of private monopolists; you want the common ownership of all natural monopolies; you want democracy; you want a co-operative commonwealth. So do we. Will you not join the Socialist party in its world ruggle and help us win the ideals you

or will you still cling to an effete political party and permit an intellectual pride to chain you to the interests of a rotten plutocracy in the very presence of the master opportunity for a cosmic struggle for justice and human liberty? We Socialists want justice. Are you with us or against us?

Carl D. Chompson.

A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF THE SINGLE TAX. Ø. Ø

There has been a strong disposition among some Socialist crities to regard mry George as nothing more than a charlatan, while others think that a pass-tener will dispose of the theory of Single Tax. Both of these views I deem say wrong. Henry George in his "Progress and Poverty" has given us a brilliant criticism of the present system—more brilliant in some respects a that of Karl Marx. And the idea of Single Tax has taken considerable roots me Anstralian colonies, especially in New Zenland.

Marxism astarally must appose the Single Tax theory because the

Marsism naturally must oppose the Single Tax theory because the latter a reform of the present system according to a specific plan invented by a ceraman, while Socialists know that human society is an organism; it is a matter man, while Socialists know that human society is an organism; it is a matter stown and of evolution. The Socialists simply point to history—to the monic development, the centralization of property, the trusts, etc.—and then may state the fact that we are growing into Socialism, that Socialism is gotto be the next phase of our civilization.

by state the fact that we are growing into Socialism, that Socialism is got to be the aext phase of our civilization.

But before all things Socialists contend that Single Tax would not change lything in favor of the propertylesa masses—that as o matter of fact it would give in favor of the propertylesa masses—that as o matter of fact it would give in favor of the propertylesa masses—that as o matter of fact it would give in favor of the man with ready the property in favor of the man with ready that it is a seen declared by Socialist survey. From this point of view Single Tax has been declared by Socialist survey. From this point of view Single Tax has been declared by Socialist survey. From this point of view Single Tax has been declared by Socialist survey. From this point of the means of producin of the means of production on the mobile capital.

Let us have a short and conciae statement of the two schools or thought.

Socialism is the collective ownership of the means of production on a large scale—production the health of the prosection on a large scale—production with the help of machinery. Formerly hand labor and individual effort product the means of producing those necessities. The present system of the production hy Individual ownership has produced all wealth and the product of the means of producing those necessities. The present system of the producion hy Individual ownership has produced all wealth and the same and a class of idlers or superfluonar rulers who get it all. Socialism the superfluonary is a superfluonary that the structure of one social institutions is always determined by the sywaget oar living. And whilst in that forner time it was the imperative duty the government to protect associated labor, that is to say, the whole body of working people, in the possession is products of their toil. We furthermore point to the ecouomic evolution—to product associative property is to be absorbed in great monopolistic ownership—and there is thing that can stop it—then, if we are to remain a poli

Henry George expluins it as follows:

"We propose to abolish all taxes save one single tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of the value of improvements in or on it.

"What we propose is not a tax on real estate, for real estate includes improvements. Nor is it a tax on land, for we would not tax all land, but only land having a value irrespective of its improvements, and would tax that in proportion to that value.

"When we tax houses, shops, money furniture, capital or wealth in any of its forms, we take from individuals what rightfully belongs to them. We violate the right of property, and in the name of the state commit robbery. But when we tax ground values we take from individuals what does not belong to the community, and which cannot be left to individuals, without the robbery of other individuals."

robbery of other individuals.

Now there is no doubt that Socialists and Single Taxers agree on some its, only necording to the teachings of lestory and political economy the

points, only necording to the teachings of history and political economy the Single Taxers put the eart before the horse.

We want to abolish the wage system. In order to do that, it is necessary to abolish private property in capital. According to our ideas land is an important bastion in the fortress capital, and it is not simply we who maintain this, but some capitalists also fear that George's land theories may hurt the present system and that is the reason they deadunce him as a Socialist. George, and even more so his Germon discinle, Pleischhelm, would like to make a compromise hetween Individualism and Sociolism. But their compromise is not failure. They would begin with the socialization of that port of the national wealth which is least ripe for it, because it is the least concentrated of any, where there are still over seven million owners of farms in the United States. This alone stamps "single tax" as impossible. The collective ownership of land will be the last, not the first, measure of Socialism.

Collectives is now possible and necessary in very many branches, espe-

Collectivism is now possible and necessary in very many branches, especially in those that have renched the form of a monopoly or trust—as Henry George rightly indicates—and have thereby proved that they have outgrown the competitive system.

Furthermore collectivism is now possible and necessary in mining of every description and in the ownership and management of all the means of transportation and in the various public utilities.

But in our country Socialism in land is not possible now and will not be for a long time to come.

r time to com For reasons not necessary to explain here, the effect of new inventions in agricultural machinery has only tended to strengthen the middle-sized farm. Mnny scientists and especially agronomists (specialists in agriculture) claim,

that the future in agriculture belongs to intensive farming, not to farming on a large scale. At any rate, the farmers will for very mony reasons be the last class to be expropriated by society. One very good reason is that class is so numerous that it would be simply impossible to do so. The other reason is that it is the aim of Socialism to return to the workers the instruments of production they have to use, and in the case of the farmers an expropriation would mean that we should take the land from the present owners and forthwith give it back to them.

we should take the land from the present owners and forthwith give it back to them.

The farmers as a class naturally object to the Single Tox as much and more than they do to Socialism, before they understand it. The only difference is that they object to Single Tax a great deal store after they understand it. And there surely would be no cause for the proletariat to fight the farmers for the single tax. Land is still to be had very cheaply in many places—in the north-crn part of the state of Wisconsin at from three to five dollars an acre—in the Southern states it is still cheaper. In 1898 land in Ashland county, Wis., was advertised at 50 cents per acre—it was to be sold for the tax, a "single tax" la that particular case. Fifty cents an acre, and only one-fourth of that in cash—that is almost as good as "free land" under the rule of Single Tax—in some espects even better. But what benefit was the chesp land to the printer or the weaver out of a job? As A. M. Simons in his very readable pamphlet, "Single Tax socialism" (Kerr & Co., Chicago,) very pertinently remarks: "So long as capital remained private property and its owners continued to rule, there would be only one thing that the single taxer could do with his "free land"—he could take a sharpeace stick and cultivate it, and even then be would have to watch out that someone did not get a corner on the sticks and leave him to scratch with his finger noils."

To amm ap: Single Tax has some good points—the Single Taxers have criti-

scratch with his finger noils."

To anm np: Single Tax has some good points—the Single Taxers have criticised the present system severely and have helped to awaken the conscience of the nation. But it is no panaeca for anything.

Single Tax would not sholish our cut-thront competition—competition is considered by Henry George a corner-stone of civilization. On the contrary, Single Tax would sharpen competition. Single Tax would not do away with interest, nor abolish wage sinvery. The main difference between the present system and Single Tax would be that instead of many million landlords wa would have only one landlord—the state—but the state would give the land only to the men who would he ABLE TO PAY the "single tax." or to make improvements upon it. In every instance this would be them an with the "ready cash." Nowadaya at least one poor person in a great many can sometimes inherit a pleca of land and hold it or sell it—this would be out of the question under the Fingle Tax. Only rich men would have a right to have and to hold valuable property.

Uktor L. Berger.

A CAPITALIST BLACK-LISTING PLOT EXPOSED!!---TO HOUND ORGANIZED LABOR OFF THE EARTH! !!!!

ganized workers are ahla to compel the payment of higher wages. "We propose to run our own business," declare the act the country, where interthe large industrial operations, the irrelation and plotting bed doors, in the effort to bring their brains and plotting bed doors, in the effort to bring their brains and plotting bed doors, in the effort to bring the put them out of husiness—in the our reason: That or-latter dare to assert that all great industries

RACINE, Wis., March 18.—Manufacturers of this city wili perfect an organization similar to the Foundrymeu'a Association formed in many cities throughout the country, to fight against the agitators of labor unionism and get rid of employea who create trouble among other employes. A leading manufacturer today stated that already twelve manufacturera had signified their willingness to join the new association and would deposit \$1000 each to bind themselves to the rules of the association. Every manufacturer in the city is to be called on, and if the present plans are perfected every employe, sooc in number, will have his name listed in the office of the secretary of the association. The manufacturers who join the association are to present a list containing the names of all their employes and when an employe is discharged the name of such employe and the cause of his discharge is to be reported to the serviciary of the association. Then the secretary is to pass to all members the report given of the discharged employe and if reasons are sufficient the discharged man WILL BE UNABLE TO SECURE EMPLOYMENT in the factories of the members of the association. When the plan of the manufacturers became public today it es, union as well as nonunion, and allcreated quite a stir among all employ declare that the move is unfair,—Milwaukee Free Press.

trial enterprises are really social affairs that are in privte handa simply through sufference, and that it is impudence on the part of the manufacturers to claim that it is nobody's business how they conduct them.

The manufacturers have been organix—

trial enterprises are really social affairs been pretty well known to the organizated workers. Recently in Milwankee and other Industrial cities the employes in the foundries and machine shops have been required to fill out and sign certain innocent looking blanks (which we will

were picked up and proved to he a number of years served as an apprentice and with whore, the total number of years at the trade, etc.

When the above injudicions dispatch appeared in the papers, it let in some new light. And then in one of the Milwankee establishments something else wankee establishments something else happened. A visitor to the office dropped some papers as ha left the plant. They

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MELWAUKEE, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1903.



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* ROLL OF HONOR. *

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S. S. C		5
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THE HEADQUARTERS REFERENDUM.

The referendum which has been called for ou the location of the national party headquarters is now being taken and will close May 1. The ballots prepared by the national secretary are now being sent to the branches and locals through the state secretaries, only those having members naving national dues, of course, recelving them. The referendum in nn lmshould receive enrefu consideration by those entitled to vote.

Spaces are provided on the ballotn for the votes of the branches on two differ ent resolutions, but the memhers will do weii to confine themselven to the first one, and to ignore the second. The vote or the first resolution, if the vote is an nf firmative one, will cover all the necessary ground. The first proposition of resoin tion 1 calls for the location of the na tional headquarters at Chicago. The sec ond provides that the local quorum shall consint of national committee men from Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. The third rejects ail acts of the national committee in conflict with the foregoing.

The action of the St. Lonis meeting in sending the headquarters to Omabe has met with quite general disapprovni, as territory is in no sense o center of Sociolist activity, and besides being away from the industrial territory of the coun try where Socialism neturally has its strength, it is especially nnacceptable from a geographical standpoint, aow that a notional campaign is impending. Chicago has been called the Paris of Amer lca. It is the economic storm center of the United States, and is in many ways the most acceptable location for a na tional headquarters. And it is in the beart of the trade union movement of the

country, which is an important point. is an especial advantage in baving the headquarters in a populous part of the country, under the pian contained in the first referendam resolution. That is, the local quorum will not be made ap of fellow-townsmen and therefore subject to possible local jealousies and divisions, but will consist of the regular national committeemen from contiguous states. Had we had the framing of the local quorum will not be made

request for the referendum we would have made Michigaa one of the states represented in the quorum, as a matter of geographical fairness, but this is a minor point and cas he rectified at some time in the future, prohabiy.

Onr prediction that Boyce's Weekly 'devoted to all who work," was really devoted to the interests of those who work" the workers, is being speedily erified. One of the most daring frauds on labor ever conceived by the misrepre sentatives of labor at Washington is the eight-bour hill now before Congress. It provides that government contractor hail only put in eight hours a day on government work. Put in practice, if I becomes a lew, the Carnegie nteel works for instance, would do eight hours' worl on government jobs, and finish out the other two or four hours daily on other work. Wouldn't they? That's exactly what the Ailis works of this city is doing oday with some eight-hour jobs for East ern cities! So it is clear that the eight hour bill is a fraud and an insult to la bor. Yet now comes James Duncan, firs vice presidest of the American Federa tion of Labor, one of the editors o Boyce's Labor Department, and with big type and portrait, giories in the eighthour bill, to the length of a column, and wants the working class to see the tiling through his giasses. The old game of with papers "devoted to sil who work to do the playing in.

The great elatter about fixing the Western coal conspirators so they would know what was what has gone up like many another capitalistic huncombe hub-bic. THE CHICAGO COURT ORhie. DERED THE JURY TO BRING IN A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY: "The state has no jurisdiction," said Judge Chetlain. Fact is, a coal conspiracy is no conspiracy at all under the prevailing capitalist morality. Anything that makes for profits, hig or little, is legiti-Now that that deinsion is explodmate. ed, the capitalist papers will huat up some other false hope of relief from op pression to fool the gullible public with. They know how casy it is. The people are like little children-they forget so easy! ---Some of them!

The effort to get a united front against Social Democracy in the coming election in Germany does not seem to meet with nuch success. The general election will take place in June. The word was sen out recently that the Ceuter, or church party, and nil the other bourgeois parties had an understanding and would make a combined fight against the Socialists, hut it appears that this is easier maid then The government-that is, the Koiser-will have hard work to keep his combination in line, as the agrarian dis-affection over the tariff is still keen, and in fact, as the Hamhurger Nachrichten (the organ of militarism) says: "The lmpression derived from the views pouring in from all sides is one of absolute chaos." The non-Sociolist parties dis trust each other and the only ones that keep their heads and "sow wood" are the Sociai Democrats. Emperor William has thrown the force of his personality into the scales and the Socialists triumph antly proclaim that every speech he against Social Democracy winthem large numbers of votes.

The most impudent bill of all those be fore the Wisconsin Legislature is one put in by the Humane Society asking for \$5000 aunually. Instead of giving out thousands of the people's dollars to this private institution, the stote ought to revoke the public police powers that it has granted to it. For whot right has the state to permit a private society, and especially one that has never been above suspicion, to bave special police rights over the publie? The public has no control over it and besides, its superintendent, R. D. Whitehead, is a man in whom the people have no confidence, especially the working class, who regard him as n monster.

In passing resolutions denunclatory of Judge Adams and his class injunction to prevent Wabash railway men from strik-ing the Milwaukee Frederated Trades Council lost week made use of this lau-

gnage:
"Resolved, that nince no untion in which the people are totally disarmed can in the end remain a free nation, and the state of t cau in the end remaiu a free natiun, therefore we urge all liberty loving citizeus and especiolly union men to remember end obey article 2 of the Constitution of the United Stoles, which reads as follows: "The right of the people 10 keep end beer arms shall not be infringed."

The anthracite strike fiasco! What eine? Hod there been hroad, far-seeing leodership this nation ere this would have been in possession of its coal supply—as at should be. The people were rendy, but the Mitcheil-Roosevelt combination was too atrong, with the grinning coal haroas behind the scenes! And now Mitcheil is looking for comfort in a decision of a hybrid commission, which given the miners a slight apparent odvantage, but leaves them to the mercy of the truck stores! It is nimply ghastly.

The decision of the cool commission is a mighty small thing for America to crow over. The poor miners are back at their dehumnizing tasks, wearing their lives out for others. Their children are still in the factories being coined into weoith for the American royatit to sport upon, and the pluck-me stores are left mitouched, and will be sure to mark up prices so as to get back the few extra pennies the miners how be able to corn. Ain't it great!

We shall begin next week the publication of a series of specially contributed
papers on Socialism's notable dead in
America, recalliar some of the faces that
have dropped back in the ranks at the
hands of the grim reaper. Thay will be
notable and of historical value. Next
week Kate Richards O'Hara will write
of Lucle Hoving, and ha a succeeding issue Seymoar Stedman will tell of Jesse
Cox. Papers on Paul Grottkan, Laurence Gronluad, Edward Bellamy and
others will follow.

NOW THINGS ARE GETTING WARM!

In a special dispatch from Washington to the Haverhill Gazette of recent date, the following significant scheme was made public:

The Republican national committee, through its chairman, Seaator Hanna, yesterday took up the question of preventing the further spread of Socialism, with a Massachusetts mannfactner, who came on here for the purpose of axplaining the features of a plan which has been davised by certain well known men of character and standing in their community.

The scheme is said to be an educational movement against Socialism; not an ante-election programme, hut a continual bomharding of its doctriaes and teachings from one year'n end to aaother, thus preventing it from being purely a political idea, sprung within a few weeks of an election.

Hanna takes kindly to the programma. Moody, whose home city of Haverhill

cai idea, sprung within a few weeks of an election.

Hanna takes kindly to the programma. Moody, whose home city of Haverhill has been one of the stronghoids of Socialism for several years, is said to approve it and has volunteered to talk about it with Postmaster General Payne, with whom he is associated in the cahinet. Payne is vice chairman of the Republican astonal committee and his home is Milwaukee, where the SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HAVE MADE WONDERFUL PROGRESS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

HAVE MADE WONDERFUL PROGRESS DURING THE LAST TYPE YEARS.

The fact in that the growth of the Socialist movement in Maesachusetts and other enlightened communities has rather alarmed the Republican leaders, who are anxious to head it off.

Senstor Spooner of Wisconsin senctions tha plan. In Milwankee alone the Social Democrats cast 15,000 votes at the last election, and everyone knows that ju Massechusetts the increase last year was something like 200 per cent., in some measure, probably, due to the coal strike and attendant evils.

An a general principle, however, the Socialist vote has gained rapidly all over the country. Locally its opponents have apparently been unable to combat it, and it is now proposed to undertake the task under the auspices of the Republican national committee.

The gentlemen who are fathering the pisn are not cranks. They are mea of repute, and it their names were given they would be instantly recognized as leading husiness men and Republicans of their respective cities.

They propose to have a certain number of well-informed geatlemen who have

Ing husiness men and Republicans of their respective cities.

They propose to have a certain number of well-informed geatlemen who have made a deep study of Socialism, and who cisim to be able to expose its failacles and unsound doctrines, travel about the country, and in public speeches, printed literature and other country effective means meet the arguments of the other side.

This will require the expenditure of some money—perhaps \$50,000, to begin with. The plan is to get the movement under way at once, so that its benefits will be felt in a substantial way in the presidential election next year, and continue the educational campaign from then on.

Friends of the idea say that free silver was knocked out in 1896 by educational methods, and that there is no reason why similar means employed against Socialism will not be equally effective in 1904.

The gentlemen now in Washington on this matter argue that Socialism is

The gentlemen now in Washington on this matter argue that Socialism is nothing but confiscation, pure and simple, and they say this foct, if properly used, tugether with other material they have in hand, will be sure to sound THE DEATH KNELL OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN AMERICA."—Haverhill Coratte.

We feel highly honored, of course, that the Social Democracy of Wisconsin, and especially Milwankee, as well as Massachusetts, has drawn upon itself the attention of the capitalist class of America in such a high degree. We are proud that together with the comrades of Massachusetts we are destined to coacentrate upon ourselves the first serious fire of the enemy.

The great scheme of the enemy to kill us off hy education is certainly leagh able. For it is just through education that our party has become great. Social-lsm is the child of capitalism and its legal heir. The more the capitalist class tries to explain the clearer it becomes that capitalism is every day confiscating the hulk of the wealth produced hy society, that is, by the working class, in-dustrial or rural. The great mass of the people, the great majority of the vot-ers have therefore nothing to fear from the "confiscation" that is cnnningly charged by the capitalist leaders, but everything to hope for.

If now the capitalists seat up a campaign of "lesrned" and glib agitators and "spelihinders" to make Socialism the leading topic of thought, they will set people thinking at a fine rate. Every small farmer and small business man will say the following: The great machines and the modern means of production are necessary and must not he destroyed, since we would then sink hack into the dark ages. But so long as they are private property they can only remain in the individual possession of the modern lords and masters of society. It is the individual possession of the modern lords and masters of society. It is clear that they will use that power more and more to take swny the property of the people. The trusts and monopolies become more powerful every day, while for an ever increasing majority of the people it becomes more and more impossible to possess property. Since so many millionn of citizens are dispossessed every dny, WHAT REMAINS THEREFORE BUT TO CHANGE THE SYSTEMS Is in a duty of all presents. SYSTEM? It is a duty of self-preservation, same as 100 years ago it was the pressing duty to protect the individual in the possession of the property he had produced—just so it is today the duty of the voters to protect the producing the producing class as a whole in the possession of the property it has produced,

Since the producing class has the prependerance of votes, we are not one moment aaxious about the result! On the other hand we can hut thank Messrs. Hanna, Payne, Spooner and Moody that they will now so vigorously assist us in hringing this great question to the consciousness of the people.

to make themselves think they are in-dividualists, yet who groan and fume every day at the recurring crimes of in-dividualism. It is shout time they "took n tumble to themselves."

in make themselves think they are individualists, yet who groan and fume every day at the recurring crimes of individualists. It is shoot time they "took in tumble to themselves."

The current issue of The Comrade contains a very valuable and interesting mixing the properties of the contains a very valuable and interesting mixing when the fact it is very fortunate that these views have been taken and this information thins preserved. We have an article from this preserved. We have a proper next week.

For the man who is an individualist simply because Henry George claimed to be, we have pity indeed. For significant is a new discovery for the way.

The Kentneky Free Lance, which pretends to be terribity radical, howast learned to be terribity and voinne. And yet the publications of the Nazarene every day:

Socialism at Single Tax Colony.

The organization of a Socialist clah at Fairhope prounts us to call attention to the fact that one distinguishing can be a second of the Nazarene every day:

Socialist clah is a sequinal to the proposition of the sequinal control of the colonne developed to be confined to those who have a thing the proposition of the sequinal control of the legislative obstructions to be confined to those who have a thing the proposition of the legislative obstructions of the legislative obstructions of the engineers of the col

A Pertinent Comment.

A Pertinent Comment.

John Graham Brooks, in bis new book, "Social Unrest," remarks:

"I have seen an extremely decorous group of persons listening unshocked to the story of a corparation which had for years systematically debouched the local legislature, and with cool deliberation brought small, independent firms to ruin. It was said, 'Oh, but the corporations must do it to avoid hlackmall; and an for ruining other people'n husiness, that le the only law of progress.' When this same company heard an architect tell of the singging of a nonanion man, there was an lastant spasm of moral exasperation."

of a piece with this are discoarses ngainst Socialism and alleace about the trusts and coal harons.—Catholic Citizen.

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a a THE HERALD FORUM.

Open Letter to W. E. Klapetsky.*

Opea Letter to W. E. Klapetrky.*

Sir: There is a growing anspicion among the more intelligent portion of the rauk and file of A. F. of L. that there is as organization, or, at least, a well defined anderstanding among certala labor lesders in the A. F. of L. to prevent organized labor from becoming effective politically, in opposition to either of tha old parties; for this service they expect to be rewarded by the exploiters of labor in the same manner as T. V. Powderly, Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden, Immigration Commissioner Sargent and the rest of their lik.

fuct that the mere mention of So The fact that the mere mention of Scislism to any of those who train with the Hanna-Gompers-Cleveland faction, provokes a violent attack of NO-POLITICS-IN-THE-UNION—rahies and subjects one to a torrent of ahase from these Gomperian eatellites, lends color to this suspicion.

There in no trade or profession that affords those engaged in it an equal op-portunity to disseminate and discuss ideas, or distribute literature where it will do the most effective work, than the hurher's trade does. There are few trades that afford the some opportunities trades that afford the some opportunities for reading and becoming conversant with the political phase of the labor question (id est) Socialism, that the borber trade presents. But, siss, they give it less attention than perhaps any other trade. This auomalous condition is doubtless due to the fact that the editor of the Barher's Journal is woefully ignorant of the subject, or, has an ulterior motive in natingonizing it and excluding it from the columns of the Barber's Journal. "Me thinks you protest too much" when you feel called upon to employ such ianguage feel called upon to employ such isnguage

thinks you protest too much" when you feel called upon to employ such isaguage as the following:

"There are others of that same stripe who we cell traitor to the labor movement and your letter places me in a position to watch corefully No. 275 Sharon. Pa., that the interest of our craft shull not be jeoperdized by a day dreamer and a rain-bow chaser such as is the entire history of those you have named and whom you have placed on a pedestal as your god."

In regard to the persona mentioned, they are more able to defend themselves than I am to defend them; in fact they need no defense. Your accusation and their whole history in the labor movement is sufficient. In regard to myself, I hereby challenge you to discuss the question of Socialism with me through the columns of the Borber's Journal, which is my medium as well as yours; and substantiate If you can the assertion that I am "a day dreamer and a rain-bow chuser" because I am an advocate of Socialism, or by your refusal, admit that you nre a "blind lesder of the blonns-Gompers-Cleveland faction in the A. F., of L., by opening the columns of the Barber's Journal to a discussion of the principles of Socialism.

J. A. Sturgis.

123 West State street, Sharon, Pa.

"Secretary-treasurer, Journeymen Barber's hypers and Unlear and Editor of

*Secretary-freasurer, Johnneymen Bar her's International Uulon, and Editor of Barher's Journal. Government hy Federal Judges.

New York City, March 3.—Editor Social Democrat: Another Dred Scott decision; another far-reaching injunction another blow at the Declaration of Independence and the constitutional rights and liberties of the American working man, and all Americans who are not trustites—traitors to American Institu-

ons. If Judge Adams of St. Louis, who is aned the injunction forbidding the men who work on the Wahash railroad from striking or anitting work if they feel agrieved by their trust masters, or any other ape who sets on the federal court bench and violates the constitution and laws of the United States that he swore to eaforce and obey realizes what he has done; then what follows: Do all born or naturalized Americans who have the right to vote realize what that injunction means: If that is law where is our much loasted liberties, and the institutions that our forefathers fought is our much hoasted liberties, and the institutions that our forefathers fought for barefooted and hungry; yea, and died for on the hattle field, while their wives and children lived as best they could our roots and herbs and such things as they could get; while taking care of the cabies they called their homes; and for which their husband and father was dying of wounds and hunger on the battle field.

There is only one way for American

the field.

There is only one way for American working men of today to prove themselves worthy of such ancestors, or to enjoy the fruits of the labors of such noble pioneers as our American Revolu-

tionists were.

We will never be free indeed until we do as our American Revolutionists did they by force with the musket took and established their political liberty and handed it down to us; and we must take ond establish our economic liberty; and

it can only be done with the class conscious working men.

It must be done through pelitantion; that accessitates a political working men; which makes it would be a federal judge, by violating the tion and the laws of this working and the substitution of judge and it is an another than the caused the working men of this count or constitutionally made lever ap in a states prison at has lake enused the working men of this count to organiza the Social Democrate save a party that has passed its infancy and on the road to victor; it is an antist workingmen'n party; the only nearly workingmen'n party; the only have the rights of the people; the only party this country that stands for liver with the workingment of the people; the only party that will abolish rent, interest and say that will abolish rent, interest and say that when the need, use or want to manta ture, produce and distribute everythe and make us happy, free and indeed.

end make us happy, free and interest of the control ballot box. Dis country Socialist sure as you'e born. L. D. Maye.

From the

Book Table.

SHIBUUDS WITH POCKETS. A Life Sketch. By Henry E. Allen. Practice thin strated. 120 parcs. Girard. Kan. J. A. Wayland, publisher.

J. A. Wayland, publisher.

This is quite a pretentions book and telestee story of a money-boarder who awaling to Socialism before he dies and puin his vealth to a beneficest parpose, to the lasting gratitude of the populace far and ansecond of the start of the sta portrait gallery. The here of the story is Cominde Clinton Simoston, a well know Socialist agitator. On his death bad Scroges, the money hoarder, called in the astonished Socialists of his town, and is the presence of his family made them the speech: "You wonder perhaps why I have called you here on this occasion. It is not tell you that with all the persistence with which I have dogged your footsteps—have alded in breaking up your meeting—dephilosophy of life you have so ably and stremously advocated has at his mide is impress on my mind and conscience. For strenuously advocated has at last mide in impress on my mind and conscience. For weeks • • • I felt that you were right and I was wrong, bave felt that I made inke each of you ty the hand and distayon for your earnest labors to redeet selety from huona greed. I refraised has doing so owing to my cowardee of public opinion. But an Stephen Girand once ast: 'You will know me better when you med my will.' "From this the story undust an a time esting way, Gronlund Hall is bell, etc., etc., for which read the book yoursel.

A Spectacle for the Godsi
Thitishars, Kan., March 18.—After bing idle for a week the Kansas City Southers shops started up again today. Nattree non online men arrived on a special internal man arrived to a special internal man marched to where tests had been every first properties. Several of the men went over to the side of the sirlkers when they learned the situation. The unnulon men are nearly all foretgners.

Fifty gnards walk their beats about the shops and a stand of arms counseting of 300 Winchesters is stacked inside. It is stockade is being built around the shop and grounds. The men will sleep and at inside the stockade in tests and boarding cars.

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ADDRESS

BOOIAL DEMOCRATIO HERAL

CIVILIZATION CANNOT BE BUILDED ON A FALSE SOCIAL PEACE.—Dr. Herron Writes of the Actual Problem.

beginning of any true interpretation of life must be with facts. Not what we would Likk to have true, but what 18 true without regard to life this must be the basis of faith. We have never had any such thing true or telling of truth is society. The facts of life are sare to be infinitely beautiful and trustworthy than any sentiments of life imposed apon it. world's sentiments and religious, it laws and morals, its art and literatures, all rooted in the struggic between classes for the control of the food sapply, and Jesus, Wickliffe and Mazzini, Marx and Millet are products of the commic competition. Religions, in their first and purest expressions, are all somic revolts—appeals and protests against the ownership of souls involved commic ownership. Beethoven and Wagner are social revolutionists who to susic instead of arms, just as Angelo and Millet took to paint, and have have already sald, history has always been a struggle between these

arearols and Zwingli took to politics.

As we have alrendy said, history has always been a struggle between those to rodnee the things npon which the world lives and those who live on the lines produced. THERE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A RULING CL. SS COMMINION A WORKING CLASS TO SUPPORT IT. Whether the labor of world be organized in chattel alavery or wage alavery matters not to this dissipation. What really matters is this—that up to the present time the institution and culture of the world have developed through one class exploiting and propriating the labor of another class. The only civilization the world has and or known han been a parasite civilization. Civilisation and its ideals are product of economic coercion. No language cas make the fact vivid and wird cough—the fact that one class of people lives of another class. The ham between these two classes cannot be bridged or closed except by the elimination of every clasm through the triumph of the working cless. Until then we sanot have social peace or equilibrium; until then we cannot have a society but the limit shall be both stable and finid.

Ethics causot coexist with ecosomic laggaality, nor can liberty exist. We

Ethics causot coexist with ecosomic laequality, nor can liberty exist. We shall live in lies and tyrannies so long as some people have privileges which other people have not; SO LONG AS SOME PEOPLE OWN THINGS UPON WHICH ALL PEOPLE DEPEND. AS LONG AS ONE CLASS DOES THE WORLD'S WORK, AND ANOTHER CLASS MAKES ITS INSTITUTIONS AND IDEALS, THE CLASS MAKING THE INSTITUTIONS AND

THE HYPOCRITES, By Ethelyn Bryant Chapman

PRAYER.—"That it may plesse Thee to defend and provide for e fatherless children and widows, and ALL who are desolate and op-

pressed."
RESPONSE.—Heard from the lips of TWO TRUST PRESIDENTS, both "devontly kaceling with bowed bends—"
"We heseech Thee to hear US, oh Lord."

I could not rest beneath the crushisg weight in some since the crushisg if by my sin incurred of one man'n hate, the could hold no spot where I might caimble weight one spot where I might caimble weight in the spot weight ly sleep, Followed by one man's hate By me made desolate.

Must not disturb your sleeping Women and children's weeping?

THE PROTEST OF THE BABIES!

employes. The girls who work in a equilifactory were receiving 70 centa per day. They asked their employer for on increase of 5 centa in their duily wage. His refusal was prompt and indignant. Them, said the president of the union, a girl aged 16, "we served notice upon him that mnless he gave us the raise within twenty-four hours we would strike. We knew that he had lots of orders to fill, and he couldn't afford to that down. The next day he posted up a notice that hereafter we would be paid 75 cents a day, and we're getting it. That's what the nnion done."

physical resources upon which they de-pend. What the people sociolly need they should have. Life should not be a commodity. It should be the chief concern of civiliza-tion.

A Capitalist PTot Exposed.

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SOCIALISTIC - -- - SCINTILLATIONS

Here are some of the things Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chiengo said at Rochester in his answer to the Rev. Frank Dixon's lecture on "The Threat of

Frank Dixon's lecture on "The Threat of Socialism."

Socialism:

Socialism does believe in private property. Only under Socialism can a minority of the people have private property. Every man would have a home under it and he would not be in constant der it and he would not be in constant fear of someone trying to take it away. There is no worse slave than the bitle storekeeper worried to death thinking be is a capitalist.

Tha religion of todoy is merely a proper in the performances only of empty rites. It has no relation to the common life. Reni religion is outside the church Socialism recognizes spirituol superiority. It does not recognize the occidental superiority reverenced in the commercial superiority of the social forms of industry fulfill their function when they have organized the

The captains of industry fulfill their function when they have orgonized the forces in their hands. They have no tant to exploit them and build up an idle class. Their energies should be transferred to other fields.

Physical work has been degreded by the faise ethical attitude of a lonfing class. Man is a child of the earth and then shut out from it, something in him class. An essential of real manshood is the courage to face clirt.

Equality of opportunity in life would two every soul the chance to blossom completely and unfearingly. Certain things must be owned in common to inford this freedom of unfolding.

Men today are hard-driven elaven of tear, which force, and not greed of gain, the today are hard-driven elaven of tear, which force, and not greed of gain, then the today of the transparent that the transparent the transparent that the transparent that the transparent that the transparent that the workman credited only the same that the same the tear that the transparent that the same the tear that the workman credited only the same that the s

calism develops spiritual competition along men from the vulgar plane of bing for brend.

calism tenches the individualism of out all that is in the individual by ling the opportunity.

a in the sense that he is a human is the product of his environment.

calism is the organization of the so that all the people will own the

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IDEALS WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE THEM IN SUCH A WAY AS TO KEEP THE WORKING CLASS IN SUBJECTION TO ITSELF. Until the labor and the privileges of the world become common and equal any civilization that we may have will be but the survival of brute force. We must recognize the fact as a class struggle before we can wipe it out through the socialization of the world.

osmice the race as a class struggle before we can wipe it out through the socialization of the world.

But now we come to the historic test. It it were ever on open issue and fight to the finish between classes there would long age have been and one class—the working class, which would also be the privileged and the ruling class. But nover by direct struggle has a ruling class conquered end persisted. No problem of the people has aver been really solved. No buttle of competition has aver been fought out. No revolation has ever been gone through with to the end.

How has the ruling class always conquered? By concession end compromise. It has been the policy and successful practice of the world's masters and owners, from the beginning of history, to defect every revolution by anopting it; to destroy the rise of the people by befrieading them; to make concessions that would become a bit and bridle in the mouth of revolt, nad then ride it to new ruling class power nad glory. It is this thats makes history so baffling and nickening to hope. It is by the favora which they receive from their masters that the tired generations of men are bestea back into the historic helplessness of the world's dislaberited. The masters of the world bave always first resisted the people, whether in the form of a religious movement or political revolution, and then have granted favors which made them masters of the movement or revolution when it became powerful.

It is a this precise way that capitalism will seek to withstand Socialism. Capitalism will seek to defest Socialism by giving it some of the things for which it seeks.

Thus we come to the political and spiritual as well as economic necessity

which it seeks.

Thus we come to the political and spiritual as well as economic necessity of clearly defining the class-struggle and its issues. Usless the workers of the world become conscious of themselves as the producing class, unless they understand that to them as the producers belong the product and the control and the privileges of their industry, they will sehieve no kind of economic freedom. No masters have ever hended down freedom to their glaves. Capitalism cannot grant Socialism to the working class. The workern must schieve their own freedom through their own efforts, and out of themselves bring forth their own organization of labor and distribution of privileges; ont

Fairbairn in the Hathaway building a day or two ago. The aame on the door is innocent enough. It reads: "Metal Tradea and Founders' Bureau." Inside, there was a row of chairs rouad tree sides of the room, making it look like an iatelligence office, and down at the end, near the windows overlooking the street, was a row overlooking the street, was a roll-top desk and a man behind it using a typewriter. This was Mr. Finibairn himself, a dark-haired, innocent-looking gentlemnn, who looked more like a nice young capitalistic Sunday school superintendent than a man trusher and conspirer against the interests of the workers. But when he was shown one of the lolnuks and asked what it meant, his smile faded out and he began to look his part.

"I cannot say a word about the matter—you'll have to see Mr. Watkins, at the Christianson Mannfneturing Company."

A few persuasive questions opened his will only cost yon 50 conts!

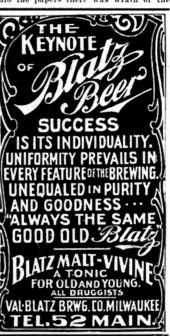
the Christianson Mannfacturing Company."

A few persussive questions opened his mouth a little. He denied that there was any blacklist back of the blanks—(although one is known to existly and said the association was merely a sort of employment burean.

"Yes, it's a sout of clearing house," he said, cautiously, "it is to get men to work without losing time—it isn't a blacklist, we need all the men we can get—"

And then he became a clam sgain.

Now, it happens that S. W. Watkins is the president of the national organization and that more than one of the association's crew of strike breaking detectives has been given temporary shelter there. These men are supplied with a certain eard which admits them to any foundry or machine shop to which they are sent. It is a secret sign of their having been sent by the national association. The association extends its operations all over the country and is so effective The association extends its that the manufacturers can afford to a high salaried secretary in each of the various districts. When that dispatch from Racine got into the papers there was wrath of the



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Sorely have the best TEAS and COF-PRES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

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OTTG GROSSE, Prop. Nicely Furnished Rooms, Strate Healing, Boarding by Day or Week. 524-526 Easl Water St. MILWAUKEE. Open all Night.

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On All Your Made-to-order Gni MIES YOUR TAILOR

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Optical Institute 419 East Water St. and get fitted to a pair of his Celebrated lasses. Artificial Byes inserted without pain.

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965 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave. MILWAUKER

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.



It is a guarantee that the cigars are not made

of their own struggle and lobor brisg forth their own institutions and ethics. The whole capitalist interest will lie in the direction of preventiag the working class from taking possession of its inheritance. A representative example of this is a recent statement of a very reverend hishop in an inconceivably mongrel and ignorant discussion of the isane between "labor and capital," is which discussion some tweaty or thirty conspicuous men have been taking part in a daily newspaper. The good bishop says: "I coafess the gravest question seems to be to me, 'How can workingmen and employes be helped to a better understanding of their mutual interests, and, ladeed, even before that, of the fact that their interests are matual?"

Now the supreme evil that confronts the nearly like in the description.

of the fact that their interests are mntnal?"

Now the supreme evil that confronts the people lies in the danger that they shall be deinded into thisking that there is some mntnal interest between the capitalist and the isborer. It is not the division of society inta the clearly-defined class-struggle but the lack of such a struggle, this meaces the people. To create aach a class-struggle should be the supreme task and animona of moral passion. There cannot be and there ought not to be any reconciliation between capital and labor. The economic and moral liberty of the people depeads upon this clear discernment—that the interests of "labor and capital" are inherently antsgonistic, and mast never be mutuslized or identified with each other. To attempt to build civilization or social peace upon sach mutuality is to baild upon the fundamental lie of history. The labor of the vorld must become the owner of the world before we shall have nay social truth to build on.



Note This Offer.

A 7-jewel "Century" movement (made by Seth Thomas Watch Co.) 18 size fitted in a genuine Dueber engraved, stag or lo-comotive, 3 or 4-oz. screw back and bezel stem wind, nickle movement, combezei stem wind, niekle movement, complete with a gold plated chain, plated charn plated charm sliver, and a nice gold plated charm that sells alone at 75c, all for the next 10 days only \$3.50. This is a good reliable, chenp watch and guaranteed to have 7 jewels, well made. This outfit will cost you about \$7.00 in the average store. Cash must necompany order. Sent prepald. Send a stamp for my catalogue quoting prices on 1,000 watches, besidea other jewelry. Astonishing prices.

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SALODN AND RESTAURANT. Board by the Day or Week. MILWAUKEE

THEO. SCHELLE, 810 WEST WATER STREET. JEWELRY.

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Telephone 9111 White. Com *JACOB HUNGER,*

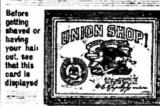
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Fine Line of Domestin & Imported Cigare AL. F. DREESSEN, Hair Cutting and Shaving Parines, 141 Lincoln Ave.

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First-class work guarantsed.

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Meetings are held on the first and third Wed esday in each month at Kaiser's Hall, 295 Fourth Street.

Metal Traces Section meets first and third

Monday.

Label Section meets avery second and tourth Wednesday.
Building Trades Section meets second and
tonth Thursday.
Thereday are a section meets first and third
Thursday.

Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Street

BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141 Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month at West Side Armory hall. Joseph A. Brefke, Secy.

BEER BOTTLER'S UNION No. 218

Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, Sixth and Chestnut Street.
Office, 331 Chestnut St.
HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary.
Agent for the Horald and Vorwaerte.

HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Praternity Hall, 222-224 Grand Ave. Nic. Schwinn, Secretary, 432 Eighth Street.

BARTENDERS' UNION No. 64. Meets every Friday at LEO. HLANK'S, 318 State Street. 8 P. M. Any organiza-tion requiring any Bartender inve orders at office of Federated Trudes Council, 318 State



Furniture, Bar and Office Flx tures, Building Material and Packing Boxes are UNION MADE when they bear the label.

DEMAND THE LABEL,



SEE THAT THIS LABEL 15 ON ALL BOXES.



Thin is the Union Label of the United

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When you are buying a FUR HAT, either noft or stiff, see to it that the Gennine Union Label is seved in it. If a retailer for you, do not paironize him. He has not any right to have loose labels in his possession and offers to put on have loose labels. Loose Labels in retail slores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has of any right to have small means the postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three edges and are using them in order to get rid of their senb-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co., of

) using them in order to get its illadelphia, Pa., is a non-uniun concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, President, Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary, 797 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y

Demand this Label on all **Packages** of Beer, Ale or Porter.



Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.

Demand this

leanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

Good Grain Being Harvested by Our Hands in the Field. How the Advance to the Co-operative Commonwealth Progresses. You are invited to get in Line.

How is it with you, dear reader? Are you willing to be one of an unbroken list of readers to get one new subscriber to the Herald next week? Eh? Why not! We who are charged with the responsibility of getting out the paper feel that we are doing our part. It is, our way, of doing service for the cause. And yet, how helpless we are without your co-operation! We are all enlisted in the great war, of extermination—the extermination of non-Socialists. It is not a sanguinary war, but one of conversion. When we find a man in our path to the co-operative commonwealth we remove him as an obstruction, by converting him! Literature and moral suasion do the business, and we are trying to furnish the literature. Now, dear reader, bestir yourself. We are under obligations to enlarge the Herald and to make it a still more effective weapon. But we are helpless without you and your co-operation. It will take a larger circulation to maintain the enlarged paper as a permanency. Do your part. The cause is great. Time is fleeting. Start now!

NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND. The Oblo state convention will be held at Columbus May 30.

The Michigan Socialists have just taker, in a new batch of ministers.

Wankegan (III.) Socialists have launched a municipal ticket with Comrade Heury L. Dowst for mayor.

The Association of Silk Weavers in convention at Paterson, N. J., last week endorsed Socialism.

Two weeks ago the Socialist party swept Amesbury, Mass. The first act of the victors when they took office was to fire the chief af police and appoint a member of the Carriagemakers' Union to fill the vacancy. The carriagemakers are waging a big strike and it is quite likely that no more scabs will be brought to Amesbury.

The New Party Headquarters

is one of the important subjects which will be considered at the next

meeting of the Herald Auxiliary Meeting at Kaiser's Hall, Saturday

evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock. State Organizer Gaylord has some interesting facts and plans to present. BE THERE ON TIME.

notable table of contents, with special contributions by Comrades Herron, Burowes, Hillquit, Wilshire, Spargo, Abbott, Benessi, Brown, Lee and others. The journal will be sold for 10 cents and can be ordered through the Comrade office, 11 Cooper square, New York.

An effort is being mede to arrange a tour through Wisconsin in May for Comrade George D. Herron. Comrades in the strongholds of the state who would like to take advantage of this unusual opportunity will do well to correspond with the state secretary, as the terms are very advantageous, the msin purpose being to put him into the places where he will do the movement the greatest good.

Comrades in Utah have very credit-

this unuse well to correspond this unuse well to correspond the unuse well to put him into the places set good.

Comrades in Utah have very creditably started a fund for a tablet over the grave of the late Lucie Hoving, one of the truest workers the Socialist movement ever developed in the West. Any well the unuse well to truest workers the socialist movement ever developed in the West. Any we wishing to add bis or her mite may contribute same through this office and and forward the money. Next week we shall print an appreciation of Lucie Hoving, written by Comrade Kate O'Hare of Wilshire's Magnziue, with portrait.

Wisconsin Notes.

The S. L. P. is charged with presenting frandulent petitious and will be referred to the truest workers the Socialist movement ever developed in the West. Any we wishing to add bis or her mite may contribute same through this office and and forward the money. Next week we shall print an appreciation of Lucie Hoving, we with same through this office and and forward the money. Next week we shall print an appreciation of Lucie Hoving, one of the truest workers the Socialist movement ever developed in the West. Any we will receipt for same in the Herald and forward the money. Next week we shall print an appreciation of Lucie Hoving, one of the truest workers the Socialist movement ever developed in the West. Any we will never develope

ast now. Neenah and Two Rivers in the spring campaign.

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At Janesville the comrades in the spring campaign.

At Janesville

branches.

Rueine has done very well within the last three montis. Courade Thompson's meeting was the signal for an advance all along the liue there. First came the organization of the new hranch in the south of the city. Then follow the putting up of the city tleket this spring, with a well atteaded meeting addressed by Comrade Berger, and now plans are heing made and carried out for a red-hot campaign. The state organizer will also he there before the circus is through.

Port Washington feels so good over the

Ameshury.

Port Washington feels so good over the Tho Jonrual that will be issued for the New York Daily Globe fair, will bave a

state organizer, who is to speak there on the 5th of April. This is a good field, and while the comrades have the com-mon experience of financial poverty they are rich in that enthnalsem and conf-dence in the cause that is bound to hring ancess in the end.

The state organizer will start for a northern tour, extending to Marinette immediately after the spring elections and bopes to be able to report some new hranches from that territory on his re

Your activity is measured by the amount of literature you get into circulation. Send us a bunch of ten weeks subscribers. The Herald, ten times, 10 cents!

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ias.
ie A. Ois.
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Con. Ruchi m. Mus.
G. Wilson
C. P. Dietx
L. Hunger
Frank Davies
Miss H. H. Shlenfeld
James Davis
Fraak Wojcirdiwsky
John Clshacki
Korper
Geller

The Machinists' Convention. The Machinists' Convention.

The International Association of Machinista will hold their convention in Milwaukee May 4-18 and our comrades are making great preparations for the event. The grand lodge will have headquarters at the St. Charles hotel, while the convention proper will be held at the South Side Turn hall. There will be 400 delegates and an attendance in all of about 1,000.

A Capitalistie Game.

A Capitalistic Game.

The officers of the Fresno (Cal.) Trades-Labor Council have sent out the following warning circular warning the people to stay awny from the fruit farms: Fresno, Cal. March 5, 1903.

The Fresno Federated Trades and Labor Council desire to call your attention to the fact that representatives of the frait growers of California are now la the eastern eitles attempting to secure young men and women to come to this state under alluring promises of remunerative employment in the orchards and vineyards of California.

The real facts are that these agents really represent the various employers' associations of California, where the end women to come here in search of employment. The fruit industry only lasts three for the state of the same of the state. It is almost a crime to induce men and women to come here in search of employment. The fruit industry only lasts three for four moaths, and when the crops are picked and packed there is uo employment for uaskilled labor.

No orchardists, vineyardists or farmers in California are fixed to care for imported labor. None of them have bunk houses, but compel their employes to sleep in the open air on the ground. Many drink dirch water and suffer from typhold fever. The nverage wage is not over \$1.25 a day.

When the fruit senson closes there are na factories, mills or farms to give employment to outside labor.

Living here is extremely high. House reats range from \$20\$ to \$30 a mouth for a five-roomed cottage.

WATCHES! WATCHES! OUR SPECIALTY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

THE FINEST QUALITY.

THE LOWEST PRICES. August 7. Stecher

....JEWELER.... Corner Third & State St.

All food products are very dear, ordinary meat costing fully 20 cents a pound.
It is a duty we owe to the wage earners
of onr country. It is a work of humanity.
As sien we must stop this crime against
the happiness of innoceat boys and girls.
Get your local newspapers to publish this
circular. Sprrad the truth broadcast, and
you will materisity sld the labor unlons of
California.

1. C. Templeton. President.

J. C. Templeton, President. G. S. Brower, Secretary.

Now Ready.

The aew leaflets entitled "Are Socialists Practical?" sre now ready for distribution. Let each conrade keep a handful in his pecket and hand them out to his neighbors and follow work wmp. Price of the leaflets. and fellow-workmen. Price of the leaflets \$1.00 per thousand, 60c for 500, 15c for 100

When you get ready to buy vour new

SPRING

OUTFIT

don't pass us by but look at our line of

POPULAR PRICED **CLOTHES**

for Men and Boys. The newest and latest shapes and shades of

HATS

Also a fine assortment of Negligee Shirts, Underwear and Hosiery.

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R. Valuerroot, and Service and Service and Service agents:

Old Melewakt, 1151 Twenly-third street.

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Carl Kielst, 740 Thirty-second street.

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Make Your DatesFOR....

Pabst Park A PROFESSION Season 1903.

C. KASDORF. **DELICACIES**

ANN ALL EINDS OF
Smoked Meata and Sausage, Confectionery, Cigare and Tobacco. 1711 Fond du Lao Avanue, MILWAUKEE, WIS

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OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices.

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MALE HELP. 10 TO 15 BRIGHT YOUNG MEN WANTED to learn telegraphy day or evening. Written guarantee if position acon as competent, must commence at once. MILWAUKEE TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Germania Bidg. SO MANY ENTERTAINMENTS YET NORE LIKE THIS.

Second Grand Ball

Twelfth Ward Branch, S. D. P., Milwaukee. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1903

At BINDER'S HALL, 867 KINNICKINNIC AVE. What! You don't believe it. We will prove it. Just attend. Tickets bought from members 25c, at door 50c. LADIES FREE



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"What Socialism is and

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National Hall.

Grove St. and National Ave., Milwaukee, SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1903.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Just come, there'll be plenty of room, women are specially requested to attend.

MANY BABIES DIE ANNUALLY Por lack of sunshine and fresh air. Your lit-tle darting will thrive and grow well if you providelt with one of our BABY CARKLAGES. We repair old Carriages und Baggies, too.

E. F. PAHL & CO. Tel. North 229-- 1032 Third St., Near Center.

JOHN LUELL, FINE CIGARS,

536 Second Avc., Milwankee, Wie. My Brands—Santisgo de Cuha, G. L. 10c Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 655 5c Cigar.

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Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 35 Juneau Ave., Milwankee, Wis.

Make Boote and Shoes in all Styles to order We prescribe and make glasses for the sight. A. REINHARD, Opticist

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Music Furnished for all Occasions.

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I run the largest and best equipped Destail Offices in the city. Do attrictly first-class, apto date work at prices within the reach of all. We charge but \$8.00 for the finest crowns and bridge teeth, and extract teeth painlessly for 25c. Consultution and hanest, intelligent advice free. We want your paironage and will make it an abject to you. DR. YOUNG, 413-14-15-13 Germania Bidg. Houre: 8:30 to 6. Sandays, 9 to 12. 'Phone 8s13 Black.

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CALL AND COMPARE MY PRICES
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ARTHUR J. BRETT, UNDERTAKER, 281 REED STREET.



A Stomach Tomic

It restores you to health and the full vim, vigor and happines a life.

An Unexcelled Appetize

Mishler's Herb Bitter 400 North Third St., PHILADELPH



NORTH AVENUE BOTTLE HOUSE HOK PETERSEN, Proprietor. 2714 North Ave.,

HALF-HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM. We have divided up so much and so long with the idle rich that we have nothing left. We want to stop the dividing up hushess, and give every man the products of his own labor. Plymouth, March 23. Dear Herald: I thought a few words might be of some literest to the comrades regarding the attitude of the farmers in our locality. We coasider the value of Comrade Thompson's lecture a complete snecess in every respect. The aibc and the plain way in whilch he gave us scientific. Ean Claire, March 15.

With the Workers.

There is a spirit about the following letter that speaks worlds. It is the spirit that coaquers for great enuses-the spirit that

ter that speaks words. It is the spirit that coaquers for great causes—the spirit that uplitts humanity and civilization. The "wich I was able to do more" shows the comrade's mettle. The wish to do, hrings the power to do!

Dear Herald: Say! Comrades of the Herald. DoN'T let my subscriptiou expire, and while you are looking up my name large some of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and the force had a good and the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to evrap men up and have a good locate of the folks to give my private the force had the folks and it is all right and while I gang than my place eige in Morgan's reservation. The Herald is all right and while I gang than my place eige in Morgan's reservation. The Herald fills the hill as it hrings us and the spinion, after long study and special observations and the folks are to be a read of the folks to give man to have a good locate of state paper, the folks are to be a folks to give men the policy men the folks and right and while I gang than my place eige in Morgan's reservation. The Herald fills the hill as it hrings us and the folks are to be a folk of the folks and the folks and the folks are to be a folks and

PART I.

Overture

Orchestra
Introduction, (English and German)
Power of Mind Raja Amar Kahul
Spirit Manifeatation, as performed by
Miss Eva Fay, Raja Amar Kabul
Metamorphosis, Baidwin, Mrthary Zander
Miss Eva Pay's Famons Bandage Tie

Miss Eva Pay's Famons Bandage Tie
Miss Annie and Edward Bakowsky
Sarine of Kool Hoomi, Madam Biavatsky's Pamons Hindoo Shrine, introdacing new feats in "Thought Transference" and "Spiritualistic" slatewriting.

First expeasures of FAIAH AMAE KARIU of Enwhav India in an exhibition show.

Exposure of "Spiritualistic" and other "Oc-cult" Phenomena, First appearance of BAJAH AMAR KABUL of Bumbay, India, in an exhibition show into the "Supremacy of Mind over Insulmate Matter." Musical instruments will be caused to play and move without contact; Flowers, Vases, Statues, etc., will appear and disappear; inanimate objects will move about as though endowed with life.

All this can be seen, for an Cents at ."

PSYCHIC ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIABLE Given by tt - W. E. C. for the Benefit of the Secial Democratic Campaign Fund at the BOHEMIAN TURN HALL, (Corner Vine and 12th Streets, Milwaukee,)
Saturday, April 4th, 1903, at 7:45 P. fl.
Tickets can be had at the nifice of the Social Democratic Herald.

Now judge for yourself whether we've been telling the truth when we said that no auch entertainment has ever been attempted before.

316 STATE STREET. Four doors west of Third St.

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STRUMENTS and all kinds of Edge Tool Catlory and Barbers' Supplier 311 Third St., Milwaukee Grinding of RAZORS and SHEARS & as

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